

ELEMENTARY LEVEL

MY LITTLE BOOK ABOUT ISLĀM

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TRANSLITERATION

The following standard method for transliteration is followed for transliterating the Qur'ānic words (in Arabic) into English.

ء	= Ā	غ	= ē
ب	= B	خ	= Gh
ت	= T	ف	= f
ث	= Th (Thorn)	ق	= Q
ج	= J	ك	= K
ه	= H	ل	= L
خ	= Kh	م	= M
د	= D	ن	= N
ذ	= Dh	ه	= H
ر	= R	ه	= h (Silent)
ز	= Z	و	= W
س	= S	ي	= Y
ش	= Sh	ع	= U
ص	= S	ا	= long a (hat)
ض	= D	و	= long o (shoot)
ط	= T	ي	= long e (feet)
ظ	= Z	Ibn	= son of
		Abū	= father of
		al-	= the
		أ	= aw
		إ	= ay
		ي	= iyy
		أ	= aww

ABBREVIATIONS

(S) "Sallallahu Alaihi Wa-Sallam" meaning, peace and blessings be upon him; specifically used for Prophet Muḥammad (S).

(AS) "Alaihis Salām" meaning, peace be upon him; used for other prophets (AS).

Preface

Islām is the original religion of mankind, having been consistently revealed by the One and Only Creator to man at different times and Places in human history. This religion has been perfected, completed in its present form, and chosen by the Creator of the universe for all times to come. (Al-Qur'ān 5:3)

Islām addresses the entire human race. Anyone who submits to the will of Allah acquires the status of a believer and/ or a follower of Islam - regardless of race, nation, or class. (Al-Qur'ān 49:13)

Islām is a complete and comprehensive way of life. It has its own unique belief system and practices. Beliefs are the driving force behind the Islāmic practices. Knowledge and understanding of Islāmic beliefs, therefore, are paramount to practicing Islām.

There is ample information available on Islāmic beliefs and practices for adult readers. However, young children can not benefit from these works because they do not have advanced levels of reading comprehension.

In reference to cognition, young children are at a level of seeing is believing, while much of Islāmic literature deals with belief in the unseen (Ghaib). The difficulty in reconciling this gap may be a reason for the scarce literature about Islām for children.

Parents and teachers have tried to teach children the abstract concepts of Islām using books which were written for adult readers. This approach, understandably, has not yielded positive results.

Upon request from Muslim parents and teachers, the author has undertaken the challenging task of providing basic information about the Islāmic faith (Aqa'id) and Islamic rituals ('Arkan) to children of six to eight years of age. **My Little Book About Islām** is a humble effort to provide a useful resource for parents and teachers in bringing about a general awareness of Islām to children.

The author hopes that the information provided in this book will serve as a foundation for further and deeper understanding of Islām, which the children shall pursue as they grow.

Parent / Teacher Guide

My Little Book About Islām is another welcome addition to the books on Islām for children. Its valuable information is organized with the young reader in mind, yet it may be a useful resource for parents and teachers as well.

Each lesson contains a key Words section in which important words are listed in alphabetical (ABC) order, along with a definition relevant to the text. These words appear in dark type the first time they are used in the text. Parents and teachers may begin with a study of these words. After achievement of a clear understanding of the vocabulary, the text's message becomes more accessible. At times some of the words may be found difficult due to the abstract nature of the concepts appearing in the text. In such cases parents and teachers are encouraged to further define the key words in their everyday language and give examples.

The concepts to be learned are in the main body of the text. The author has made a fine effort to keep the language clear and simple while not sacrificing the message for the sake of a controlled vocabulary. The lessons are concise, providing basic Islāmic concepts for six to eight year old children at an elementary level. Given the abstract nature of some concepts, children are expected to achieve comprehension according to their own experience and ability.

In view of the age level of the readers and the nature of the subject the following objectives have been targeted:

1. The students will become aware of the basics of Islām,
2. The students will recall information presented in the lessons,
3. The students will work at memorization of Islāmic terms, concepts, declarations, 'Arkan, and the meanings of all in English.
4. The students will be able to apply this information to their daily lives.

Each lesson concludes with a Lesson Review section which consists of items that facilitate clarification, comprehension, and extension of learning. This section gives readers the opportunity to become actively involved in

processing the information presented. Parents and teachers are encouraged to build on and add to these items in a manner which supports not only recall of information but, more importantly, analysis and synthesis of lesson content and application of information to daily life.

Inshā'Allāh this book will be a starting point in the Islāmic education of young children. May some of their questions be answered and may their interest be such that it leads to life-long study and devotion.

August 10, 1995

Sumaiyah Bintul Islam

Chapter 1

ISLĀM

Key Words:

Allāh	The proper Name of the One and Only God.
Believe	To accept as true or real; to have faith; trust.
Directions	An order; a command with authority.
Follow	To obey; take as a guide.
Messenger	A person chosen to carry a message.
Peace	A state of no war.

Islām is a religion. It was sent by Allāh to all people. Islām means submission. It also means obedience. Islām is the religion of submission and obedience to Allāh.

Submission to Allāh means accepting the direction of Allāh. Obedience to Allāh means doing what Allāh has asked. Submission and obedience to Allāh bring peace. Islām is the religion of peace.

A creed is a statement of belief. The creed of Islām is:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

(*Lā ilāha 'illa-llāhu, Muḥammadur Rasūlullāh*)

The meaning of the creed of Islām is:

“There is no god but Allāh, Muhammad is the messenger of Allāh”

The followers of Islām believe in Allāh. They believe Allāh is the One and Only God. They also believe that Muhammad (S) is the messenger of Allāh.

Islām is a Dīn. Dīn is an Arabic word. It means ‘way of life’. Islām is a complete way of life. Islām shows how to do all things in life. When people follow Islām, they are peaceful and happy.

LESSON REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. Islām is a religion of peace.
2. The creed of Islam is: "There is no god but Allāh, Muḥammad is His messenger."
3. Islam is complete way of life.
4. When people follow Islam, they are peaceful and happy.

Activities:

(A) Memorize the creed of Islām in Arabic. Memorize its meaning in English.

(B) Draw a line from the word to its meaning:

(1) Dīn	(a) The One and Only God
(2) Islām	(b) The religion of peace
(3) Muḥammad	(c) Way of life
(4) Allāh	(d) Messenger of Allāh

(C) Make posters of the main ideas.

Chapter 2

MUSLIM

Key Words:

Belief	- Something believed in; accepted as true.
Will	- Something decided upon by a person of authority or supremacy.
Witness	- One who has seen or heard something; an attestation to a fact.

Muslim is an Arabic word. It means 'the one who submits' A Muslim is a person who submits to Allāh's Will. A follower of Islam is called a Muslim.

A Muslim believes that Allāh is the Only God. He believes that Muḥammad (S) is the messenger of Allāh.

A Muslim bears **witness** that there is no god but Allāh, and Muḥammad (S) is His messenger. To bear witness is called Shahādah in Arabic.

The Shahādah of a Muslim is:

أشهدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
وَأَشْهُدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

('Ashhadu 'an lā 'ilāha 'illal lāh
Wa 'Ashhadu 'anna Muhammadar-Rasūlullāh)

The meaning of Shahādah is:

"I bear witness that there is no god but Allāh And I bear witness that Muhammād is the messenger of Allāh."

A Muslim follows the directions of Allāh. The directions of Allāh are written in the Qur'ān. The Muslim reads the Qur'ān and obeys Allāh.

A Muslim believes Prophet Muḥammad (S) is the messenger of Allāh. A Muslim follows the teachings of Prophet Muḥammad (S).

All Muslims have the same beliefs. They all believe in the Oneness of Allāh. They all believe that Muḥammad (S) is the prophet and messenger of Allāh.

'Ummah is an Arabic word for a community. All Muslim are part of one 'Ummah. All Muslims are one community of believers. They are like brothers and sisters to one another.

LESSON REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. A Muslim is one who submits to the will of Allāh.
2. A Muslim bears witness that there is no god but Allāh and Muḥammad is His messenger.
3. A Muslim follows the directions of Allāh.
4. All Muslims have the same beliefs.
5. All Muslims are like brothers and sisters to one another.

Activities:

(A) Memorize the Shahādah of a Muslim in Arabic. Memorize its meaning in English.

(B) Draw a line from the word to its meaning:

(1) <u>Shahādah</u>	(a) Community
(2) Muslim	(b) To bear witness
(3) 'Ummah	(c) Who submits to the will of Allāh

Chapter 3

STATEMENT OF MUSLIM FAITH**Key Words:**

Faith	Belief and trust in God.
Statement	The act of stating something.

There are six **statements** of Muslim faith. These statements show belief and trust in Allāh. Each statement is called *Kalimah* in Arabic. *Kalimah* means 'word' or 'pronouncement'.

The first Kalimah is the statement of faith. It is called Al-Kalimah At-Tayyibah. *At-Tayyibah* is an Arabic word. It means 'the pure, the good'.

The Kalimah At-Tayyibah is:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

(*La 'ilāha 'illal lāh Muḥammadur Rasūlul lāh*)

The meaning of the Kalimah At-Tayyibah is:

"There is no god but Allāh, Muhammad is the messenger of Allāh."

A Muslim believes and states that there is no god but Allāh, and Muhammad (S) is His messenger.

The second Kalimah is the statement of evidence. It is called Kalimah Ash-Shahādah. Ash-Shahādah is an Arabic word. It means bearing witness.

Kalimah Ash-Shahādah is:

اَشْهَدُ اَنَّ لَا إِلَهَ اِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَةٌ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
وَأَشْهَدُ اَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

(*'Ashhadu 'an Lā 'ilāha 'illal lāhu Wahdahū Lā sharīka Lāhū
wa- 'Ashhadu 'anna Muhammada 'Abduhū wa-Rasūluh*)

The meaning of Kalima Ash-Shahādah is:

"I bear witness that there is no god but Allāh, He is the only One and has no partner, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and His messenger."

A Muslim bears witness that there is no god but the One and Only Allāh, and that Muhammad (S) is His servant and His messenger.

See Appendix (A) for other four Statements of Muslim faith.

LESSON REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. A Muslim states that there is no god but Allāh, and Muhammad is His messenger.
2. A Muslim bears witness that there is no god but the One and Only Allāh, and Muhammad is His servant and His messenger.

Activities:

1. Memorize the Kalimah At-Tayyibah in Arabic and its meaning in English.
2. Memorize the Kalimah Ash-Shahādah in Arabic and its meaning in English.
3. Draw a line from the word to its meaning:

(1) At-Tayyibah	(a) Bearing witness
(2) Shahādah	(b) The pure

Chapter 4

AL-'IMĀN-AL-MUFAṢṢAL (THE COMPLETE FAITH)

Key Words:

Article	- An item.
Death	- End of life

'Imān is an Arabic word. It means to believe in. Faith is another English word for *'Imān*. A Muslim is one who has faith in Allāh. Having *'Imān* means to have a firm and sincere belief in Allāh.

There are seven basic beliefs in Islam. They are called **articles** of faith. The seven articles of faith are called Al-'Imān-al-Mufaṣṣal in Arabic. Al-'Imān-al-Mufaṣṣal means the 'complete faith'.

Al-'Imān al-Mufaṣṣal in Arabic is:

اَمَّنَتْ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرُسُلِهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ
وَالْقَدْرِ خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِهِ مِنَ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَالْبَعْثِ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ

(Āmantu Billāhi wa-Malā'ikatihī, wa-Kutubihī,
wa-Rusulihī wal Yawmil-'Akhiri, wal Qadri Khayrihi
wa-Sharrihi min allāhi Ta'āla, Wal Ba'thi Ba'dal Mawt)

The meaning of Al-'Imān-al-Mufaṣṣal:

"I believe in Allāh, in His angels, in His books, in His messengers, in the Last Day, and that the power to do good or bad is from Allāh the Almighty, and in life after **death**."

A Muslim believes in these seven articles:

1. the Oneness of Allāh (*Tawhīd*),
2. all the angels (Al-Malā’ikah),
3. all the books of Allāh (Kutub-Ullāh)
4. all the messengers of Allāh (Rusūl-Allāh),
5. the last Day (Yawm-ul-Qiyāmah),
6. the fact that the power (Al-Qadr) to do good or bad is from Allāh the Almighty, and
7. life after death (Al-’Ākhirah).

A Muslim believes in all of these articles of faith. Anyone who does not believe in these articles is a Kāfir. Kāfir is an arabic word. It means a non-believer.

A Muslim must know Al-’Imān al-Mufaṣṣal. A Muslim must believe Al-’Imān al-Mufaṣṣal in his heart. A Muslim can say Al-’Imān al-Mufaṣṣal aloud.

LESSON REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. There are seven articles of Muslim faith (Al-’Imān al-Mufaṣṣal)
2. A Muslim believes in the Oneness of Allāh, in His angels, in His books, in His messengers, in the Last Day, and that the power to do good or bad is from Allāh, and in life after death.
3. A Muslim must know and accept Al-’Imān al-Mufaṣṣal.

Activities:

1. Memorize the articles of faith (Al-’Imān al-Mufaṣṣal) in Arabic and memorize its meaning in English.
2. Memorize the Kalimat Ash-Shahādah in Arabic and its meaning in English.
3. Draw a line from the word to its meaning:

(1) Al-’Ākhirah	(a) Oneness of Allāh
(2) Yawm-ul-Qiyāmah	(b) Messengers of Allāh
(3) Kutub-Allāh	(c) Books of Allāh
(4) Rusūl-Allāh	(d) The Angels
(5) Al-Malā’ikah	(e) The Life After Death
(6) Tawhīd	(f) The Power
(7) Al-Qadr	(g) The Last Day

Chapter 5

TAWHID (THE ONENESS OF ALLĀH)

Key Words:

Absolute	- Perfect; complete; total.
Attribute	- A feature; a quality.
Compassionate	- Kind.
Eternal	- Forever.
Sustain	- To keep alive
True	- Real; fact.
Unique	- The only one of its kind.
Watchful	- Looks over; looks with close attention

Allāh is the proper name of God. He is the one and only **True God**.

Allāh has many **names and attributes**. A Muslim believes in all the names and attributes of Allāh. A Muslim accepts all His directions.

A Muslim believes and says:

اَمَّنَتْ بِاللَّهِ كَمَا هُوَ بِاسْمَائِهِ وَ صِفَاتِهِ وَ قَبْلَتْ جَمِيعَ احْكَامِهِ

(‘Āmantu Billāhi kamā huwā bi’asmā’ihī wa-sifātihi
waqabiltu jami‘a ’ahkāmihi.)

This belief is called Al-’Imān al-Mujmal in Arabic. Al-’Imān al-Mujmal means the ‘faith in brief’.

The meaning of Al-’Imān al-Mujmal is

“I believe in Allāh as He is with all His names and attributes, and I accept all His commands.”

There are many names and attributes of Allāh. Some of the names and attributes of Allāh are:

Allāh is Al-'Ahad.

Al-'Ahad means "The one and the Unique".

Allāh does not have parents or children.

He does not have any relatives, or partners.

There is no one like Him.

الْأَحَدُ

Allāh is As-Şamad.

As-Şamad means "The Eternal".

Allāh is everywhere.

He will be everywhere forever.

الصَّمَدُ

Allāh is Al-Khāliq.

Al-Khāliq means "The creator."

Allāh has created everything.

الخَالِقُ

Allāh is Al-Malik.

Al-Malik means "The Absolute Master".

Everything belongs to him.

الْمَلِكُ

Allāh is Ar-Rabb.

Ar-Rabb means "The sustainer".

Allāh sustains everyone.

He gives all things needed for life.

الرَّبُّ

Allāh is Al-Qādir.

Al-Qādir means "The All-Powerful".

Allāh has all power and strength.

الْقَادِرُ

Allāh is Al-Waliyy.

Al-Waliyy means "The Protecting Friend".

Allāh protects everyone.

He takes care of everyone.

الْوَلِيُّ

Allāh is Al-'Alīm.

Al-'Alīm means "The All-Knowing."

Allāh knows everything.

الْعَلِيمُ

Allāh is Ar-Raqīb.

Ar-Raqīb means "The Watchful One".

Allāh sees everyone at all times.

No one can see Him.

الرَّقِيبُ

Allāh is Ar-Rahmān.

Allāh is Ar-Rahmān means "The Most Compassionate".

Allāh loves everyone.

الرَّحْمَنُ

Allāh is Ar-Rahīm.

Ar-Rahīm means "The Most Merciful".

Allāh is kind to everyone.

الرَّحِيمُ

There are many other beautiful names of Allāh. There are many other attributes of Allāh. A Muslim believes in all the names and attributes of Allāh. A Muslim accepts all His commands.

LESSON REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. Allāh is the proper name of God.
2. There are many names and attributes of Allāh.
3. A Muslim believes in Allāh as He is with all His names and attributes.
4. A Muslim accepts all of Allāh's commands.

Activities:

(A) Memorize Al-'Imān al-Mujmal in Arabic. Memorize its meaning in English.

(B) Draw a line from the name of Allāh in Arabic to its English meaning:

(1) Al-'Ahad	a) The Most compassionate
(2) Aṣ-Ṣamad	b) The Creator
(3) Al-Khāliq	c) The Most Merciful
(4) Ar-Rabb	d) The One and the Unique
(5) Al-Qādir	e) The Eternal
(6) Ar-Rahmān	f) The All-Powerful
(7) Ar-Rahīm	g) The Sustainer

Chapter 6

AL-MALĀ'IKAH (THE ANGELS)

Key Words:

Appoint	To order; to select.
Divine	Sacred; holy; Godly.
Righteous	Morally right; just.
Serve	To work for; a servant to.
Soul	The spiritual nature of human.
Worship	Love and allegiance; humble devotion.
Wrong-doer	One who does wrong.

Malā'ikah is an Arabic word. It means angels. Angels are a special creatures of Allāh. They are created from Nūr. Nūr is an Arabic word. It means divine light.

Allāh has created angels to do special things. They are given special powers to do their jobs. They always obey Allāh. They glorify, worship, and serve Allāh.

Angels are not males, nor females. They do not have parents, children, or relatives. They do not eat, drink, or sleep. They can take any shape to carry out their work.

There are many angels. Some angels are named in the Qur'ān.

Some of the most important angels are:

Name of the Angel in Arabic	Name of the Angel in English
1. Jibra'īl (AS)	Gabriel
2. Mīkā'āl (AS)	Michael
3. 'Izra'īl (AS)	Azrail
4. 'Isrāfil (AS)	Israfil

Muslims believe in all the angels (*Malā'ikah*) of Allāh.

Angel Jibrā'il (AS) brought messages from Allāh to the prophets. The Qur'ān is the message of Allāh. Jibrā'il (AS) brought the Qur'ān from Allāh to Prophet Muḥammad (S). Prophet Muḥammad (S) saw Jibrā'il (AS) many times.

Angel Mīkā'il (AS) controls the rain with the permission of Allāh.

Angel 'Izra'il (AS) takes the Soul of people from their bodies. When soul are taken from people, they die. 'Izra'il (AS) has the job of bringing death to all living beings. 'Izra'il (AS) is called the 'Malak-ul-Mawt'. Malak-ul-Mawt means the 'angel of death'. 'Izra'il (AS) gives the good news of Jannah. Jannah is an Arabic word. It means paradise or heaven.

Angel 'Isrāfil will blow Aṣ-Ṣūr two times. *Aṣ-Ṣūr* is an Arabic word. It means trumpet. Aṣ-Ṣūr has a very loud sound. The noise of the first will end the world. The noise of the second Ṣūr will wake up the dead people. They will then gather for the Day of Judgement.

Allāh ordered two angels to watch each person. The names of these two angels are Raqīb and 'Atīd. They record every word and every action. They are called Kirāman Kātibīn. *Kirāman Kātibīn* are Arabic word meaning the honorable recorders.

One of the angels writes down all good words and good actions. The other angel writes down all bad words and bad actions. This information will be given to Allāh on the Day of Judgement.

Allāh ordered two angels to question every person in the grave. The names of these two angels are Munkar and Nakīr. They ask everyone about their God (Rabb), their religion (Dīn), their prophet (Rasūl), and their book (kitāb). Righteous Muslims reply that their God is Allāh, their religion is Islam, their prophet is Muḥammad (S) and their book is the Qur'ān.

Allāh has appointed some angels to welcome good Muslim in heaven. Some other angels are appointed to throw wrongdoers into hell.

There are many more angels. They do what Allāh asks them to do. They are the most obedient servants of Allāh.

LESSON REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. Angels are special creatures of Allāh.
2. Angels are the most obedient servants of Allāh.
3. Angels are created for special jobs.
4. Angels have special powers to do their jobs.
5. All the angels are doing what Allāh has asked them to do.

Activites:

(A) Draw a line from the name of the angels to their special jobs.

(1) Jibra'īl	a) Takes the souls of people
(2) Mīkā'īl	b) Blows Aṣ-Ṣūr (trumpet)
(3) 'Izrā'īl	c) brings messages of Allāh
(4) 'Isrāfil	d) Controls the rain
(5) Kirāman Kātibīn	e) Record every word and every action
(6) Munkar and Nakīr	f) Ask Questions in the grave after death

Chapter 7

KUTUB-ULLĀH (BOOKS OF ALLĀH)

Key Words:

Chosen	- Selected from.
Deed	- Act.
Final	- At the end.
Ideas	- Thoughts; opinions.
Revelations	- Something that was made known or shown.

Kutub-ullāh is an Arabic word. It means the books of Allāh. The books of Allāh are the revelations from Allāh. Allāh sends revelations so people know what is best. People can live a good life when they follow Allāh's revelations.

The revelations of Allāh were sent at different times to guide different people. Muslim believe in all the revelations from Allāh.

Allāh sent His revelations to His **chosen** messengers. The revelations were then written down in a book.

Some of the books of Allāh (Kutub-ullāh) are:

Qur'ānic Name	English Name
Suhūf	Scrolls
Tawrāt	Torah
Zabūr	Psalms
'Injil	Gospel
Qur'ān	Qur'an

Muslims believe in all the books of Allāh (Kutub-ullāh).

Some books were lost. The Suhuf and Zabūr were lost because people did not take care of them.

Some books were changed by people. The Tawrāt and 'Injil were changed. People put their own words and ideas in them.

The Qur'ān is the **final** revelation from Allāh. Angel Jibrā'il (AS) brought the Qur'ān from Allāh to Prophet Muhammad (S). The Qur'ān was revealed in Arabic.

Every word of the Qur'ān is protected by Allāh. The Qur'ān is the only book that has not changed. Allāh will protect the Qur'ān forever.

The qur'ān is a book of guidance. It shows people the right way. It shows the difference between right and wrong. Allāh revealed the Qur'ān to guide all people forever. The Qur'ān is the final book of guidance from Allāh.

Muslims believe that the Qur'ān is the true word of Allāh. The Qur'ān teaches people to obey Allāh. It teaches people to do good deeds. It teaches people to stop bad actions.

LESSON REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. The book of Allāh are revelations from Allāh.
2. The books of Allāh were sent to guide people.
3. Muslims believe in all the books sent by Allāh.
4. The Qur'ān is the final book of guidance from Allāh.
5. The Qur'ān teaches people to obey Allāh.

Activites:

(A) Memorize the Qur'ānic and English names of the following books of Allāh.

Suhuf, Tawrāt, Zabūr, 'Injil, Qur'ān

Chapter 8

RUSUL-ULLĀH (MESSENGERS OF ALLĀH)

Key Words:

Character	- Goodness.
Law	- A rule.
Model	- An example.
Seal	- To close with.
Success	- A good result.

Rusul-ullāh is an Arabic word. It means messengers of Allāh.

Nabiyyullāh is an Arabic word. It means prophet of Allāh.

A prophet (*Nabiyy*) is a servant and messenger of Allāh. He is a human being. He is not a partner of Allāh. He is not a son or a relative of Allāh.

A prophet is Allāh's chosen person. He receives the messages from Allāh. He carries Allāh's message to people. He teaches and follows the directions of Allāh.

Many prophets were sent by Allāh. The names of all these prophets are not known. The names of some of them are in the Qur'ān.

Some of the well known prophets are:

Qur'anic Name	English Name
'Ādām (AS)	Adam
Nūh (AS)	Noah
Şālih (SA)	Şālih
'Ibrāhīm (AS)	Abraham
'Ismā'īl (AS)	Ishmael

'Ishāq (AS)	Issac
Ya'qūb (AS)	Jacob
Yūsuf (AS)	Joseph
Mūsā (AS)	Moses
Dāwūd (AS)	David
Yaḥyā (AS)	John
'Isā (AS)	Jesus
Muhammad (S)	Muhammad (S)

Muslims believe in all the prophets of Allāh:

Some prophets receive Allāh's **laws**. These laws are for people to obey. The prophet who receives Allāh's law is called Rasul-ullāh means messenger of Allāh.

Some of the messengers of Allāh (Rasul-ullāh) are:

Qur'anic Name	English Name
'Ibrāhīm (AS)	Abraham
Mūsā (AS)	Moses
Dāwūd	David
'Isā (AS)	Jesus
Muhammad (S)	Muhammad

Muslims believe in all the messengers of Allāh.

The messenger of Allāh received laws. These laws were then written in a book.

Some of the Books of Allāh are:

Messenger and Books of Allāh

Messengers	Book
'Ibrāhīm (Abraham)	Şuhuf (Scroll)
Mūsā (Moses)	Tawrāt (Torah)
Dāwūd (David)	Zabūr (Psalms)
'Isā (Jesus)	'Injīl (Gospel)
Muhammad (Muhammad)	Qur'ān (Qur'ān)

Allāh made prophets and messengers in every nation. They were sent to guide the people. They guided and trained people to follow the way of Allāh.

All the prophets and messengers brought the same message:

اللّٰهُ لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا هُوَ
(Lā 'ilāha 'illalāhu)
 “There is no god but Allāh”

Allāh made Muhammad (S) a prophet and a messenger. He (S) was to guide all human beings for all times. He (S) is the final prophet of Allāh. He (S) is called Khātam-un-Nabbiyyīn. Khātam-un-Nabbiyyīn are Arabic word. These words mean ‘seal of the prophets’ or ‘final prophet’.

Muhammad (S) is the final prophet and messenger of Allāh. No prophet or messenger will come after Muhammad (S).

Prophet Muhammad (S) had an excellent character. The life of Prophet Muhammad (S) is perfect Model. Muslim love Prophet Muhammad (S). They try to follow Prophet Muhammad's example.

Prophet Muḥammad (S) taught people how to obey and worship Allāh. He (S) taught people how to do good deeds. He (S) taught people how to stop bad deeds. He (S) taught people everything that they need for their success in this world and in the hereafter.

LESSON REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. Prophets and messengers were sent by Allāh to guide people.
2. All the prophets and messengers brought the same message:
(*Lā 'ilāha 'illallāhu*)
“There is no god but Allāh”
3. Muslim believe in all the prophets and messengers of Allāh.
4. Prophet Muḥammad (S) was sent to guide all human beings for all.
5. Prophet Muḥammad (S) was sent to guide all human beings for all times.

Activities:

- (A) Memorize the Qur’ānic and English names of the following prophets:
Ṣalīḥ (AS), 'Ishāq (AS), 'Ismā'īl (AS), Yūsuf (AS), Yaḥyā (AS)
- (B) Memorize the Qur’ānic and English names of the following messengers of Allāh:
'Ādām (AS), Nūḥ (AS), 'Ibrāhīm (AS), Mūsā (AS), Dāwūd (AS), Mūhammad (S).
- (C) Draw a line from the name of the prophet to the book they received.

(1) 'Ibrāhīm (AS)	a) Tawrāt
(2) Mūsā (AS)	b) Qur'ān
(3) Dāwūd (AS)	c) Ṣuhuf
(4) 'Isā (AS)	d) 'Injīl
(5) Muḥammad (S)	e) Zabūr

Chapter 9

YAWMULQIYĀMAH (LAST DAY)

Key Words:

Account	- To hold answerable for.
Evil	- Bad; wicked.
Judgement	- A decision.
Punish	- To make a person suffer for a wrong he/she has done.
Recreate	- To create anew.
Reward	- Something good.
Universe	- All things that exist.

Yawmul-Qiyāmah is an Arabic word. It means the Day of **Judgement**. The Day of judgement is also called the Last Day. Muslim believe in the Last Day. On the Last Day every thing created by Allah will come to an end. Only Allāh will stay.

Only Allāh knows when the Last Day will come. Angel 'Isrāfil will blow the trumpet - 'Aş Şūr. By the sound of the trumpet everything will crumble. The whole **universe** will collapse. Everything will come to an end.

Then Allāh will **recreate** everything. Allāh will bring everyone to life again. Everyone will go before Allāh for judgement. Allāh will take **account** of every action.

Allāh will be the Judge. Allāh will judge according to what one believed. Allāh will also judge according to what one did in his/her life.

No one will be able to help anyone else on the Day of Judgement. Allāh's judgement will be final.

Allāh will **reward** those who believed in the Islamic faith and did good deeds. Allāh will **punish** those who disbelieved and did **evil** deeds.

LESSON REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. On the Last Day everything created by Allāh will come to an end.
2. Everyone will be brought to Allāh for judgement.
3. Allāh will judge people according to what they believed and what they did in their worldly lives.
4. Allāh will reward those who believed and did good deeds.
5. Allāh will punish those who disbelieved and did evil deeds.

Activities:

(A) Draw a line from the word to its meaning.

(1) Yawm-ul Qiyāmah	a) The Day of Judgement
(2) 'Aṣ-Ṣūr	b) The trumpet

Chapter 10

AL-QADR (THE POWER OF DOING GOOD OR EVIL)

Key Words:

Controller	- One who controls.
Decree	- An order.

Al-Qadr is an Arabic word. It means ‘the power’. The power of doing anything is from Allāh.

Allāh is All-Powerful. He can do anything He wills. He knows everything. Everything happens by His permission.

A Muslim believes in Al-Qadr. He says that Allāh is the **Controller** of all things in the universe. All things happen only when Allāh allows them.

Allāh makes everything with a reason. Good and evil also have a reason. Good and evil exist by Allah’s **decree**.

Any action done according to the directions of Allāh is right and good. Any action done against the directions of Allāh is wrong and evil. Wrong and evil deeds are called **sins**.

Allāh has given people power to choose between good and evil. This makes them responsible for their own choice. A person can use the power given by Allāh to do good or to do evil.

When a person uses the power to do good, he/she earns Allāh’s pleasure. The good happens only with the help of Allāh.

When a person uses the power to do evil, he/she earns Allāh’s anger. The evil occurs only by Allāh’s permission.

LESSON REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. Allāh is the Controller of all things in the universe.
2. Allāh has given people power to choose between good and evil.
3. When a person uses the power to do good, he/she earns Allāh's pleasure.
4. When a person uses the power to do evil, he/she earns Allāh's anger.

Activities:

(A) Fill in the blanks:

- (1) Al-Qadar is an Arabic word meaning _____.
- (2) _____ is All-Powerful.
- (3) Allāh has given people power to choose between _____ and _____.

Chapter 11

AL-'ĀKHIRAH (LIFE AFTER DEATH)

Key Words:

Favor	Act of kindness.
Wish	A desire for something.

Allāh gives life to all living things. The life in this world is for a limited time. All living things die when Allāh takes away life. Death brings an end to life in this world.

After death Allāh will bring everyone to life again. The real life of a person begins after his death. People will come to life in a new world. The new world is called Al-'Ākhirah. Al-'Ākhirah is an Arabic word. It means the hereafter. The life of Al-'Ākhirah lasts forever. Muslims believe in Al-'Ākhirah.

On the Day of Judgement Allāh will judge people. Those who believed and did good deeds will be rewarded with Jannah. Jannah is a home of peace and happiness. Jannah is a place where every wish comes true. Good people will enter Jannah with Allāh's mercy and favor. They will be there forever.

Allāh will be angry with people who disbelieved and did evil deeds. They will be punished in Jahannam. **Jahannam** is an Arabic word. It means hell. Jahannam is a place of punishment and pain. Evil people will be sent to Jahannam because of their evil deeds. They will stay there forever.

LESSON REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. After death people will come to life again in Al-'Ākhirah.
2. The life of Al-'Ākhirah lasts forever.
3. Good people will enter Jannah with the mercy and favor of Allāh.
4. Evil people will be punished in Jahannam.

Activities:

(A) Draw a line from the word to its meaning:

(1) Al-'Ākhirah	a)	Place of punishment and pain
(2) Jannah	b)	The hereafter
(9) Jahannam	c)	Home of peace and happiness

Chapter 12

QUALITIES NEEDED FOR 'IMĀN

Key Words:

Modesty	- Humbleness.
Perfect	- Complete; pure.
Satisfied	- Content; not wanting more.

A person who has 'Imān must have good qualities. These good qualities are needed for 'Imān.

The most important quality is to believe in:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

(*Lā- 'ilāha-illallāh*)

“There is no god but Allāh.”

The least important quality is to clean harmful things from the road. **Modesty** and shyness from doing bad deeds are also important qualities for 'Imān.

Here is a list of some of the other qualities needed for 'Imān. A person with 'Imān has these qualities:

1. He/ she loves and fears Allāh.
2. He/ she loves Prophet Muḥammad (S)..
3. He/ she loves or hates anyone for the sake of Allāh only.
4. He/ she does everything to please Allāh.
5. He/ she feels bad about sins and mistakes.
6. He/ she is **satisfied** with what Allāh gives.
7. He/ she is patient.
8. He/ she is merciful and kind to others.
9. He/ she puts trust in Allāh.

10. He/ she depends only on Allāh.
11. He/ she expects and is hopeful of the mercy of Allāh.
12. He/ she does not get angry with anyone.
13. He/ she does not wish ill or bad for anyone.

A Muslim tries to be **perfect**. A Muslim tries to have all qualities needed for 'Imān.

LESSON REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. The most important quality needed for 'Imān is to believe in "Lā- 'ilāha-illallāh".
2. Modesty and shyness are also important qualities.
3. A Muslim tries to have all qualities needed for 'Imān.

Activites:

(A) Answer yes or no:

	Yes/No
1. A muslim loves and fears Allāh.	
2. A Muslim loves Prophet Muḥammad (S).	
3. A Muslim is kind to others.	
4. A Muslim is patient.	
5. A Muslim depends only on Allāh.	
6. A Muslim does not get angry on anyone.	
7. A Muslim does not wish bad for anyone.	
8. A Muslim repents over his mistakes.	
9. A Muslim puts his trust in Allāh.	

B. Read your list every day and try to have these qualities.

Chapter 13

‘IBĀDAH (WORSHIP OF ALLĀH)

Key Words:

Admiring	- Having a high opinion of; respecting.
Hajj	- An Islamic term in Arabic for yearly journey to Makkah.
Ṣalāh	- An Islamic term in Arabic for Muslim prayer to Allāh.
Ṣawm	- An Islamic term in Arabic for fasting in the month of Ramaḍān.
Zakāh	- An Islamic term in Arabic for money for poor

Allāh is the Creator of the universe. He created everything. People were created to worship Allāh. When people worship Allāh they live a good life.

‘Ibādah is an Arabic word. It means the worship of Allāh. ‘Ibādah includes anything that is done to please Allāh.

People can worship Allāh by obeying Him, loving Him, admiring Him, and thanking Him. People can obey Allāh by doing things the way Allāh likes. Everything is ‘Ibādah if done the way Prophet Muḥammad (S) has done it.

Islām is the way of life showing how to obey and worship Allāh. Prophet Muḥammad (S) said:

“Islām is based on five things: declaration of Shahādah that there is no god but Allāh, and that Muḥammad is the messenger of Allāh, the establishment of Ṣalāh, the payment of Zakāh, the Hajj, and the Ṣawm in the month of Ramaḍān.”

Shahādah, Ṣalāh, Zakāh, Hajj, and Ṣawm are the five acts of ‘Ibādah. These acts of ‘Ibādah are also known as ‘Arkān-ul-’Islām. ‘Arkān-ul-’Islām means ‘pillars of Islām’.

Pillars of Islām

Arabic	English
1. Shahādah	Statement of Muslim faith
2. Salāh	Five times daily prayers
3. Zakāh	Money for poor
4. Hajj	Journey to Makkah
5. Sawm	Fasting in the month of Ramadān

A muslim has to do these five acts of 'Ibādah. They are the five basic duties of a Muslim. Allāh is pleased when a Muslim does these things. Allāh is angry when a Muslim does not do these duties.

LESSON REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. People are created to worship Allāh.
2. Everything is ‘Ibādah when it is done to please Allāh.
3. ‘Ibādah is done the way Prophet Muhammad (S) has done it.
4. Shahādah, Ṣalāh, Zakāh, Hājj, and Ṣawm are the five basic duties of a Muslim.
5. Allāh is pleased when a Muslim carries out these duties.

Activities:

- (A) Memorize what Prophet Muhammad (S) said about Islām.
- (B) Memorize the names of the five pillars of Islām in Arabic and their meaning in English.
- (C) Draw a line from the word to its Meaning:

(1) Islām	a) Money for poor
(2) Shahādah	b) Daily prayer
(3) Ṣalāh	c) Fasting
(4) Zakāh	d) Journey to Makkah
(5) Hajj	e) Statement of Muslim faith
(7) Ṣawm	f) The religion of peace

Chapter 14

ASH-SHAHĀDAH (BEARING WITNESS)

Bearing witness is called *Ash-Shahādah* in Arabic.
The Shahādah of a Muslim is:

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

('Ashhadu 'an lā 'ilaha 'illallāh Wa- 'Ashhadu 'anna
Muḥammadar Rasūlul Lāh)

The meaning of the Shahādah is:

“I bear witness that there is no god but Allāh And I bear witness that Muḥammad is the messenger of Allāh.”

A person enters Islām when he says Shahādah. Saying Shahādah is an act of ‘Ibādah. It is a duty for every Muslim. When someone says Shahādah, he/she becomes Muslim.

* * * *

LESSON REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. Ash-Shahadah is an act of 'Ibādah.
2. Saying Shahādah is duty for every Muslim.
3. Shahādah is:

*('Ashhadu 'an lā 'ilāha 'illallāh Wa-'Ashhadu 'anna
Muhammadar Rasūlul Lāh)*

“ I bear witness that there is no god but Allāh and I bear witness that Muhammad is the messenger of Allāh.”

Activities:

- (A) Memorize the Shahādah in Arabic and its meaning in English.
- (B) In your own words tell what the Shhādah means.

Chapter 15

ŞALĀH (PRAYER)

Key Words:

Obligatory	- Required; compulsory.
Regularly.	- Orderly.

Şalāh is an Arabic word. It means Muslim prayer to Allāh. *Şalāh* is an act of worshipping Allāh.

Şalāh is the best kind of ‘Ibādah. It is said to remember Allāh. When one says *Şalāh* he/she feels closer to Allāh. When one says *Şalāh*, he/ she pleases Allāh.

Allāh has ordered people to do *Şalāh*. Allāh is pleased when people say *Şalāh* **regularly**. *Şalāh* is like the key to Jannah. It is the way to get the reward of Jannah.

Prophet Muhammad (S) taught Muslim rules of *Şalāh*. Muslim follow these rules. Some of the rules for *Şalāh* are:

1. Body and clothes must be clean,
2. Place of *Şalāh* must be clean,
3. *Şalāh* must be on time,
4. *Şalāh* must be done facing the Ka‘bah. The Ka‘bah is in Makkah, Arabia.
5. Before *Şalāh*, the intention (*Niyyah*) must be made.

There are five daily prayers. These prayers are called Fard prayers. *Fard* is an Arabic word. It means obligatory. Every adult Muslim is required to say five daily Fard prayers on time. It is the duty of every adult Muslim.

The names of Fard prayers and their times are given in the table below:

Fard Ṣalāh

Name	Time
(1) Ṣalāh-ul-Fajr	At Dawn
(2) Ṣalāh-uż-Zuhr	After mid-day
(3) Ṣalāt-ul-‘Aṣr	In the late afternoon
(4) Ṣalāt-ul-Maghrib	Just after sunset
(5) Ṣalāt-ul-‘Ishā’	In the night

These prayers are done in a group. A group of people doing Ṣalāh together is called a *Jamā‘at*. *Jamā‘at* is an Arabic word. It means a group of people.

There are other extra prayers besides Fard prayers. These prayers are done to gain more blessings and rewards from Allāh.

Ṣalāh is the best form of remembering Allāh. Ṣalāh makes people obedient to Allāh. Ṣalāh keeps people clean, pure, and on time.

LESSON REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. Salāh is the Muslim prayer to Allāh.
2. Salāh is done to remember Allāh.
3. Allāh has ordered people to do Salāh.
4. There are five daily prayers.
5. Salāh keeps people clean, pure and on time

Activities:

- (A) Memorize the names of the five daily prayers.
- (B) Memorize the times of the five daily prayers.

ZAKĀH (MONEY FOR POOR)

Key Words:

Greedy	Wanting more than one's share.
Purification	The act of making pure or clean.

Zakāh is an Arabic word. It means purification. *Zakāh* also means money for poor. *Zakāh* is money collected from the rich people and given to the poor people.

To pay *Zakāh* is an act of 'Ibādah. *Zakāh* is a duty for every Muslim who has extra money. *Zakāh* is paid every year. Prophet Muhammād (S) taught Muslims how to pay *Zakāh*. By paying *Zakāh* a Muslim pleases Allāh.

Zakāh is paid on extra saved items. *Zakāh* is not paid on items for personal use. Examples of personal use items are food, clothing, house, books, and car.

Zakāh is paid to poor and needy Muslims. It is paid to please Allāh.

Zakāh stops people from becoming selfish and greedy. *Zakāh* makes the rich people share their money with the poor.

Muslims can also give money to the poor at any time. This is called *Ṣadaqah*. *Ṣadaqah* is an Arabic word. It means 'charity'. Muslims give *Ṣadaqah* to poor and needy people. They do this to get more blessings and favors of Allāh.

LESSON REVIEW**Main Ideas:**

1. Zakāh is collected from the rich people. It is given to the poor people.
2. Zakāh is a duty for every Muslim who has extra money.
3. Zakāh is paid to poor and needy Muslims.
4. Ḫadaqah is an extra charity given to the poor and needy.
5. Zakāh and Ḫadaqah are paid to please Allāh.

Activities:

(A) Fill in the blanks:

1. Zakāh means _____.
2. Zakāh is paid to _____ and _____ Muslims.
3. Ḫadaqah means _____.

(B) Draw a line from the word to its meaning:

1). Zakāh	a) Money for poor
2) Ḫadaqah	b) Charity

Chapter 17

SAWM (FASTING IN THE MONTH OF RAMADĀN)

Key Words:

· Abstinence	- Avoiding; staying a way; not doing something.
Aware	- To know.

Şawm is an Arabic word for “**abstinence**.” Şawm means fasting. Şawm is fasting from dawn to sunset.

Şawm is an act of ‘Ibādah. Şawm is a duty for every adult Muslim during the month of Ramadān. Allāh has ordered people to fast. Prophet Muhammād (S) taught Muslim how to fast.

This is how Muslims fast:

Muslims get up before dawn and eat Şuhūr. Şuhūr is an Arabic word.

It means a light meal eaten before dawn. The intention is made to keep fast at the time of Şuhūr. Şalāt-ul-fajr is done after Şuhūr before sunrise.

After Şuhūr eating, drinking, smoking, etc. is not allowed. Muslims continue fasting all day.

Muslims break their fast immediately after sunset. They break the fast by eating a light meal. This meal is called ‘Iftār. ‘Iftār is an Arabic word. It means breaking the fast. Şalāt-ul-Maghrib is done after ‘Iftār.

After Şalāt-ul-Maghrib more food or dinner can be eaten. Often Muslims invite each other to share ‘Iftār and dinner during the month of Ramadān. They get more of Allāh’s blessings by sharing food with others.

Ramadān is a very special month. The Qur'ān was revealed in the month of Ramadān. Muslims read, study, and listen to the Qur'ān more during the month of Ramadān.

At the end of the month of Ramadān, Muslims celebrate 'Eid-ul-Fitr. 'Eid-ul-Fitr is a day of thanksgiving and happiness. Muslims gather together and say Ṣalāt-'Eid-ul-Fitr on this day. They thank Allāh for His blessings and mercy.

Ṣawm is the best way of becoming aware of Allāh. Ṣawm makes people truly obey Allāh. Ṣawm helps people feel like the poor and hungry. Ṣawm helps people care and share.

LESSON REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. Ṣawm is a duty for every adult Muslim during the month of Ramadān.
2. Ṣawm means fasting from dawn to sunset.
3. Ṣawm makes people aware of Allāh.
4. The Qur'ān was revealed in the month of Ramadān.
5. Ṣawm makes people care for others and share with them.

Activities:

(A) Draw a line from the word to its meaning.

1. Ṣawm	a)	A light meal taken before dawn.
2. 'Iftār	b)	Fasting
3. Suhūr	c)	A light meal eaten to break the fast

Chapter 18

AL-HAJJ (THE PILGRIMAGE TO MAKKAH)

Key Words:

Cube	- A square block.
Pilgrimage	- A journey to a sacred place.

Ḩajj is an Arabic word. It means the journey to Makkah. Ḥajj is a special visit to Al-Ka‘bah. Al-Ka‘bah is in Makkah, Arabia. Ḥajj is done at a special time.

Al-Ka‘bah is called Baitullāh. Baitullāh is an Arabic word. It means House of Allāh. Al-Ka‘bah is the House of Allāh.

Al-Ka‘bah has the shape of a **cube**. It was built by Prophet ’Ibrāhīm (AS) and his son Prophet ’Ismā‘īl (AS).

Ḩajj is an act of ‘Ibādah. Ḥijj is a duty for every adult Muslim. It must be done at least once in a life-time. It should be done when the Muslim is able to make the journey.

Ḩajj is done in the month of Dhu-l-Hijjah. Certain things are done during Ḥajj. These things were taught to the Muslims by Prophet Muḥammad (S).

Muslims from all over the world gather for Ḥajj from the 8th to the 13th days of Dhu-l- Hijjah. Millions of Muslim perform Ḥajj every year. Everyone does the same actions of Ḥajj. Everyone obeys the direction of Allah.

From Ḥajj the Muslims learn:

- (1) Allāh is the Lord fo everyone.
- (2) Only Allāh is to be worshipped and obeyed.
- (3) Muslims are the obedient servants of Allāh.

- (4) All Muslims belong to one Muslim Ummah.
- (5) All Muslim are like brothers and sisters.

When a Muslim visits Al-Ka'bah at any other time of the year, it is called 'Umrah. 'Umrah is an Arabic word. It means small Hajj.

On the 10th day of Dhu-l-Hijjah Muslims who are not performing Hajj celebrate 'Eid-ul-Adhā. 'Eid-ul-'Adhā is the Festival of Sacrifice. It is celebrated to remember Prophet Ibrāhīm (AS) and his son Ismā'īl (AS).

On 'Eid-ul-Adhā Muslim gather together and offer Ṣalāt-'Eid-ul-Adhā. After the Ṣalāh some Muslims will sacrifice animals like goats, cows, or camels. The meat of the sacrificed animal is shared with relatives, neighbours, and the poor.

LESSON REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. Hajj is the journey to Makkah in the month of Dhu-l-Hijjah.
2. Hajj is a duty for every adult Muslim at least once in a lifetime.
3. Hajj is done as taught by Prophet Muhammad (S).
4. Hajj teaches Muslims that Allāh is the Lord of everyone and only Allāh is to be worshipped and obeyed.
5. All Muslims of the world belong to one Muslim Ummah.
6. All Muslims are like brothers and sisters.

Activities:

(A) Draw a line from the word to its meaning.

1. Hajj	a) Fest of Sacrifice.
2. 'Eid-ul-Adhā	b) A small Hajj
3. 'Umrah	c) Pilgrimage to Makkah

Chapter 19

TEACHINGS OF ISLĀM

Key Words:

Back-bite	To say bad things about a person.
Nature	Qualities of a person or thing.
Polite	Courteous.
Repent	To be sorry.
Suspect	To have doubt about.

Allāh created all people. All people are created with good nature.

Allāh chose Islām as the religion of all people. Islām is the religion of good nature.

Islām teaches people to do all that is good. Islām teaches people not to do anything that is bad.

Muslims follow Islām. The five pillars of Islām help Muslims to develop good character.

Islām guides Muslims to the straight way. Here is a list of some good things a Muslim should do.

1. Obey Allāh.
2. Obey Prophet Muḥammad (S).
3. Obey parents and teachers.
4. Learn about Islām.
5. Always speak the truth.
6. Be clean.
7. Wear clean, simple, and decent clothing.
8. Be on time in Ṣalah and all other appointments.
9. Be humble, **polite**, and gentle.
10. Be patient.
11. Help others.
12. Be around good people.

13. Admit your mistakes.
14. Repent immediately if a sin is done.
15. Be thankful for the favors others have done for you.

Islam teaches Muslims to avoid all bad things. Here is a list of some bad things a Muslim should avoid.

A Muslim should:

1. Never tell a lie.
2. Never cheat.
3. Never harm anyone with words or deeds.
4. Never be angry.
5. Never quarrel.
6. Never **back-bite**.
7. Never tease others.
8. Never **suspect** others.
9. Avoid all sins and bad habits.
10. Avoid wasting time.
11. Avoid talking too much.
12. Avoid eating too much.
13. Avoid spending too much money.
14. Avoid showing-off.
15. Avoid going to un-Islamic parties.

The Qur'ān teaches Muslims the best habits. Prophet Muḥammad (S) followed the Qur'ān totally. His (S) character is the best example.

Every Muslim must follow Allāh's teachings in the Qur'ān. Every Muslim must follow the example of Prophet Muḥammad (S). In this way, Muslims can develop good character and please Allāh.

LESSON REVIEW

Main Ideas:

1. Islām teaches people to do all that is good.
2. Islām teaches people to avoid all that is bad.
3. The five pillars of Islam help Muslims to have good character.
4. Follow the teachings of the Qur'ān and the example of Prophet Muḥammad (S).

Activities:

(A) Answer Yes or No.:

		Yes/No.
1.	Should a Muslim be obedient to Allāh?	
2.	Should a Muslim be obedient to Prophet Muḥammad (S)?	
3.	Should a Muslim be obedient to parents?	
4.	Should a Muslim be obedient to teachers?	

(B) Answer Yes or No.

		Yes/No.
1.	Should a Muslim tell a lie?	
2.	Should a Muslim harm anyone?	
3.	Should a Muslim quarrel with anyone?	
4.	Should a Muslim back-bite?	

Appendix (A)

STATEMENT OF MUSLIM FAITH (CONTINUED)

(3) The third Kalimah is the statement of the Glory of Allāh. It is called Kalimah At-Tamjīd. It is an Arabic word. It means 'the exaltation'.

Kalimah At-Tamjīd is:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
 وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

*(Subhāna-llāhi Wal hamdu lillāhi wa-lā 'ilāha illallāhu wallāhu
 'Akbar, wala haula walā quwwata 'illā billāhil 'Aliyyil- 'Aẓīm)*

The meaning of Kalimah At-Tamjīd is:

"Glory and praise be to Allāh. There is no god but Allāh, and He is the Greatest. There is no power and no strength but from Allah - the Most High, the Great."

A Muslim glorifies and praises Allāh - the Most High, the Great. Allāh is One. All power and strength come from Him.

(4) The fourth Kalimah is the statement of the Oneness of Allāh. It is called Kalimat At-Tawhīd. *At-Tawhīd* is an Arabic word. It means 'the unity of the Oneness of Allāh'.

Kalimah At-Tawhīd is:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ لَهُ الْحَمْدُ
 يُخْلِي وَيُمْسِي بِيَدِهِ الْخَيْرُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

(*Lā ilāha 'illallāhu wāḥdahū lā sharīka lahū, lahu-l-mulku wa-lahul ḥamdu, Yuḥyī wa-yumītu, bi-yadīhil khairu, wa-huwa 'ala kulli shay'in qadīr*)

The meaning of Kalimah At-Tawhīd is:

"There is no god but Allāh. He is one and has no partner. He is the ruler (of the whole universe). All praise is for Him. He give life and He causes Death. All good is in his hands, and He has the power to do everything. A Muslim states that there is no one worthy of worship but Allāh. Allāh gives life and cause death. Allāh has the power to do everything.

(5) The fifth Kalimah is the statement of Forgiveness. It is called Kalimah Al-'Istighfār. Al-'Istighfār is an Arabic word. It means seeking forgiveness.

Kalimah Al-'Istighfār is:

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّيْ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ أَذْنَبْتُهُ عَمَدًا أَوْ خَطَا سِرًا أَوْ عَلَانِيَةً وَ اتُوْبُ إِلَيْهِ
مِنَ الدَّنْبِ الَّذِي أَعْلَمُ وَ مِنَ الدَّنْبِ الَّذِي لَا أَعْلَمُ إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ عَلَامُ الْغَيْوَبِ
وَ سَنَّارُ الْغَيْوَبِ وَ غَفَارُ الدُّنُوبِ وَ لَا حَوْلَ وَ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

(*Astaghfirullāha Rabbi min kulli Dhanbin 'adhnabtuhu 'amadan'aw khata'an, sirran 'aw 'alāniyatān wa-'atūbu ilayhi mina-dh-dhanbi-lladhi 'alamu wa-min adh-dhanbi-l-ladhi lā 'a'lamu 'innaka 'anta 'Allāmu-l-ghuyūbi wa-Sattāru-l- 'uyūbi wa-Ghaffaru-dh-dhunūbi wa-lā Hawla wa-lā Quwwata 'illā billāhil-Aliyyil-'Azīm.*)

The meaning of kalimah Al-'Istighfār is:

"I seek the forgiveness of Allāh, my Lord, from every sin which I have committed, knowingly or unknowingly, hidden or in open. I (also) ask His forgiveness from the sins which I know or

those which I do not know. Indeed, You are the Knower of all things which are hidden from human beings. And you are the concealer of our defects and short comings. And You are the forgiver of all sins. And there is no power and no strength but from Allāh-the Most High, the Great."

A Muslim asks for forgiveness from Allāh for every sin. Allāh is the Forgiver of all sins. There is no power and no strength but from Allāh-the Most High, the Great.

(6) The sixth Kalimah is the statement of the disbelief in Polytheism. It is called Kalimat Radd Al-Kufr. Radd Al-Kufr is an Arabic word. It means refutation of the polytheism.

Kalimah Radd Al-Kufr is:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ أَنْ أُشْرِكَ بِكَ شَيْئًا وَ إِنَّا أَعْلَمُ بِهِ وَ اسْتَغْفِرُكَ لِمَا لَا أَعْلَمُ
بِهِ وَ تُبَثِّعُ عَنْهُ وَ تَبَرَّأُ مِنَ الْكُفُرِ وَ الشَّرِكِ وَ الْكَذْبِ وَ الْبَدْعَةِ وَ النَّمِيمَةِ وَ الْفَوَاحِشِ
وَ الْبُهْتَانِ وَ الْمَعَاصِي كُلِّهَا وَ أَسْلَمْتُ وَ أَقُولُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

(Allāhumma 'Innī 'A 'ūdhu Bika min 'an 'ushrika bika Shay anw
wa 'an 'a 'lamu bihī wastaghfiuka limā Lā 'a 'lamu bihī wa tubtu
'anhu wa tabarra 'tu minal kufri wash shirki wal kidhbi walbid 'ati
wannaminati walfawahishi walbuhtani walma 'āsī Kullihā wa
aslamtu Wa 'aqūlu La ilāh illallahu Muḥammadur rasūlullah.)

The meaning of Kalimah Radd Al-kuf is:

O Allāh! I seek your refuge wherein to be saved from all kinds of shirk that I know. Also ask your forgiveness from all the sins which I do not know. I sincerely ask your forgiveness from all my previous sins and disassociate myself from kufr (disbelief) shirk (polytheism) lies, backbiting, heresy, talebearing, all shameful deeds and false accusations and every kind of disobedience. I accept Islām and I say there is no God but Allāh, Muḥammad is His messenger.